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answers a purpose not hitherto covered by any existing work on the subject of international law, and that no library purporting to include the more important law books as they are published from time to time can be regarded as complete without it.

RUSSELL DUANE.

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A MANUAL OF THE STUDY OF DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER OF HANDWRITING, ETC., AND TO DETECT FRAUD AND FORGERY, including Several New Methods of Research. By PERSIFOR FRAZER, Docteur ésciences naturelles. Officier de l'instruction publique (France). Correspondent Der K. K. Reichsanstalt Zu Wien, etc. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1894.

We have read this book in its entirety excepting the last chapter concerning the law relating to the testimony of experts on handwriting, and from such examination we are able to give it our hearty approval. While we cannot agree with the learned author in everything that he has written, and especially with the conclusions to which he arrived in Chapter 7, concerning "The Sequence in Crossed Lines," and Chapter 14, concerning "Composite Photography," we are, however, able to state that the book is written in a thoroughly scientific spirit and method, and is evidently the work of a conscientious writer. It is, so far as we know, the first systematic treatise on this subject, and the author as a pioneer in a difficult subject is entitled to very great credit for the systematic clearness of his exposition.

While it would be impossible for any one by reading this work to become an expert on handwriting, it will subserve a most useful purpose by furnishing lawyers charged with investigation of such subjects, the means of making themselves acquainted with the methods of research adopted by those entitled to call themselves experts.

Considering the fact, that there are several professed treatises upon the law of evidence to be found in every law library, much more exhaustive and better in every respect for lawyers'

use than the abstract of Stevens on Evidence to be found in the last chapter of the author, we do not think that this chapter adds anything to the value of the work.

A careful perusal of this work, will we think do much to disabuse the minds of the profession of law of the distrust so generally entertained by them of expert testimony on handwriting. We commend the book to the careful perusal of the profession.

M. D. EWELL.

The Kent Law School of Chicago.

July 11, 1894.

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“THE ART OF WINNING CASES.” By HENRY HARDWICKE, of the New York Bar. New York: Banks Bros. 1894.

The majority of law books deal with the law as a *science*. Most of them are very restricted in their scope, and cover only a very small section of the general subject. In the present volume the author has given us an exposition of the law as an *art*. He tells us not what the lawyer ought to know, but what he ought to do. In the 677 pages of which the book is composed he states a series of rules to guide the attorney in his preparation of a case, in the statement of it to a court and jury, in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and in the summing up of evidence preparatory to the securing of a verdict. The work concludes with an appendix containing a number of well chosen selections from the speeches of the great masters of the art of advocacy.

Books of this general character too often deal in obvious generalities instead of giving to the reader those specific and detailed rules and suggestions which afford real assistance to him in his work. From this fault the present volume, with the exception perhaps of a portion of the chapter entitled “Suggestions to Young Lawyers,” is uncommonly free. As an illustration of the exceedingly practical and useful character of its suggestions, the following rules, selected at random, may be cited: An attorney in advance of trial should always cross-examine his own witnesses *separately*; he should never take his eye from a witness undergoing cross-examination on the stand; he should examine a doubtful or dishonest witness